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NEW LITERATURE.

BY W. A. KELLERMAN.

ELLIS, J. B. & KELLERMAN, W. A.—“Kansas Fungi,” in *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club*, XI. p. 121, continued from p. 116.

The descriptions of the following new species are given: *Cercospora Apocyni*, E. & K., on leaves of *Apocynum*; *Cercospora Desmodii*, E. & K., on *D. acuminatum*; *Cercospora Cephalanthi*, E. & K., on *C. occidentalis*; *Cercospora Gymnocladi*, E. & K., on leaves of *G. Canadensis*; *Cercospora Pentstemonis*, E. & K., on *P. cobæa* and *P. grandiflora*; *Cercospora murina*, E. & K., on *Viola cucullata*; *Cercospora velutina*, E. & K., on leaves of *Baptisia*; *Ranuncularia Grindelæ*, E. & K., on leaves of *G. squarrosa*; *Sphærella decidua*, E. & K., on leaves of *Vernonia Baldwinii* and *Scrophularia nodosa*; *Sphærella cercidicola*, E. & K., on fallen leaves of *Cercis Canadensis*; and *Sphærella Lactucæ*, E. & K., on living leaves of *Lactuca Canadensis*.

ARTHUR, J. C. “Hollyhock disease and the cotton plant,” in *Science*, Jan. 2, 1885.

The occurrence of *Puccinea Malvacearum*, Mont. in Europe is mentioned, noted as a bane to gardens, occurring in many malvaceous plants, twenty-four species as given by Dr. Winter. As to its history Mr. Arthur says: “The disease was introduced into Europe from Chili in 1869, appearing first in Spain. In four years it had spread through France and the southern portions of Germany and England, reaching northern Germany in 1874, and Ireland in 1875. It has also appeared in Australia and the Cape of Good Hope, but it has not yet, in all probability, invaded North America. The plant reported under this name from California is doubtless another species as I am informed by Dr. Farlow who has examined the California specimens, although not those of the original collector. The mention by Burrill of its introduction into this country is an error, as I have learned from the author. A disease sometimes spoken of in American journals under this name is due to an entirely different cause.” Mr. Plowright has investigated, at the suggestion of Mr. Arthur, the liability of the cotton plant becoming infected with this rust. The experiments carried on in England gave negative results, the cotton plant in no case becoming infected.

ELLIS, J. B., & MARTIN, GEO.—“New Species of North American Fungi,” in *American Naturalist*, Nov. and Dec. 1884.

The following species, collected at Cool Springs, Fla., by Dr. Geo. Martin, are described: *Exobasidium Symploci*, E. & M., on distorted flower beds of *Symplocus tinctoria*; *Dermatea Sabalidis*, E. & M., on dead petioles of *Sabal serrulata*; *Asterina subcyanea*, E. & M., on living leaves of *Quercus laurifolia*; *Asterina discordea*, E. & M., on living leaves of *Quercus laurifolia*; *Asterina lepidigena*, E. & M., attached to the epidermal scales on living leaves of *Andromeda ferruginea*; *Asterina*

pustulata, E. & M., on leaves of *Quercus laurifolia*; *Ascomycetella floridana*, E. & M., on leaves of *Quercus laurifolia*; *Phyllosticta leucothoes*, E. & M., on leaves of *Leucothoe acuminata*; *Phyllosticta sinuosa*, E. & M., on leaves of *Olea Americana*, *Phyllosticta corylina*, E. & M., on leaves of *Corylus Americana*; *Phyllosticta Apocyni*, E. & M., on leaves of *Apocynum cannabinum*; and *Sacidium Polygonati*, E. & M.; on dead stems of *Polygonatum giganteum*.

CRAGIN, F. W.—“First contribution to the Catalogue of the Hymenomyces and Gasteromyces of Kansas,” in Bulletin of the Washburn Laboratory of Natural History, Vol. 1, No. 1.

In this paper are given the names and localities of 136 determined species, belonging to genera as follows: *Agaricus* 22, *Coprinus* 2, *Hygrophorus* 2, *Lactarius* 1, *Russula* 1, *Marasmius* 3, *Lentinus* 1, *Panus* 2, *Schizophyllum* 1, *Lenzites* 1, *Boletus* 1, *Polyporus* 39, *Trametes* 5, *Dædalia* 6, *Favolus* 1, *Merulius* 4, *Hydnum* 5, *Mucronella* 1, *Irpex* 6, *Radulum* 1, *Thelophora* 1, *Sterium* 15, *Corticium* 9, *Solenia* 1, *Cyphella* 1, *Calocera* 1, *Tremella* 2, *Exidia* 1, and *Hirneola* 1 species.

Those proposed as new are as follows:

AGARICUS ALVEOLATUS, Cragin.—Pileus convex, about an inch across, salmon-red; stipe and gills concolorous; surface of pileus raised into a net-work of ridges or walls, so as to give it a *pitted* appearance; stipe short and thick, the total height of the specimen being about equal to the breadth of the pileus; spores rose-white, better described, perhaps, as a delicate salmon-pink. Belongs to the series *Hyporhodie*.

TRAMETES KANSSENSIS, Cragin.—Pileus dimidiate, sessile, pitted so as to appear granulate, tumulous, normally once or twice sulcate near the acute margin; from nearly brown on the margin, becoming grayish and then blackish toward the centre; interiorly light chestnut-brown. Hymenial surface fulvous (pallid-fulvous or rufo-fulvous), more or less convex, with a smooth (almost unctuous) feel easily receiving and retaining the impression of the finger-nail. Pores long, unequal, entire, multiform, largely subrotund, many arcuate, a few even sinuate, obtuse, for the most part rather distant, lined with whitish or grayish-brown. Trama of the pores becoming ferruginous yellow in a superficial zone, about one-fifteenth to one-twentieth of an inch in thickness in which zone the lining of the pores becomes lighter.

Dædalia ambigua, Berk., var. *CORONATA*, Cragin.—A specimen of *Dædalia*, taken near Topeka in autumn, agrees well with *ambigua* in texture, color and pores, but differs so remarkably in *form* from any known phase of that species that it seems worthy of distinction, at least as a variety. It has the pileus dimidiate, higher than long, its margin pinched off from the remainder by a deep groove, and separated into four large, broadly rounded, sub-erect, symmetrical lobes, which are well parted at the base, but contiguous above; giving them a pileoloid appearance. The central surface of the pileus is much elevated and evenly rounded.

DÆDALIA TORTUOSA, Cragin.—Pilei dimidiate, convex, often imbri-

cated and confluent, between corky and woody, strigose-roughened, pale yellowish brown, becoming smoother and paler, internally concolorous, zonate, one-twelfth to one-eighth of an inch thick, usually once or twice sulcate near the acute, minutely repand, ferrugineous brown margin, (which is sometimes concolorous.) Hymenium pale cinnamon-brown, generally effused at the base and abruptly sub-porous at the margin. Sinuses labyrinthiform, flexuose, intricate, torn and toothed; very similar to those of *D. unicolor*, Fr., except in color and much larger size.

ELLIS, J. B. & EVERHART, B. M.—“New Species of Fungi from Washington Territory”; in the Bulletin of the Washburn Laboratory of Natural History, Vol. I., No. 1.

These were collected by W. N. Saksdorf during the summer and fall of 1883. The species are as follows: *Puccinia asperior*, E. & E. æcidium and teleutospores, on *Ferula dissoluta*; *Puccinia Angelicæ*, E. & E., uredo and teleutospores; *Æcidium Collinsiæ*, E. & E., on leaves, flower-bracts, and calyx of *Collinsia parviflora*; *Patellaria signata*, E. & E., on dead bark and wood of *Tsuga Pattoniana*; *Leptosphæria hysteroïdes*, E. & E., on dead leaves of *Xerophyllum tenax*; *Pleospora ampli-spora*, E. & E., on dead stems of *Lupinus*; *Lasiosphæria stuppea*, E. & E., on dead limb of *Tsuga Pattoniana*; *Anthostomella brachystoma*, E. & E., on rotten wood of *Tsuga Pattoniana*; *Ceratostoma tinctum*, E. & E., on dead wood of *Acer macrophyllum*; *Teichospora muricata*, E. & E., on the bark of same tree; *Comatricha Saksdorfi*, E. & E., on a trunk of *Pinus albicaulis*; *Lamproderma robusta*, E. & E., on woody branches of *Aplopappus Bloomeri*; *Phoma Lupini*, E. & E., on living leaves of *Lupine* (?); *Hendersonia diplodioides*, E. & E., on bark of *Sambucus glauca*; *Hendersonia cylindrocarpa*, E. & E., on dead scape of *Brodiaea Howelli*; and *Excipula conglutinata*, E. & E., on dead stems of *Valeriana capitata*.

HARKNESS, H. W.—“New Species of California Fungi;” in Bulletin of the California Academy of Sciences, No. 1, Feb. 1884.

Dr. Harkness here describes seventy-one species and proposes four new genera each including one species, as follows:

CAMPOSPORIUM, Hk.

(*Etym. Campe* : larva, from the resemblance of the spore to the larva of *Danaïs Archippus*.)

Hypha brown, flexuous, septate. Spores 1—2, attached by slender pedicels to the angles of the apex, transversely pluriseptate with filiform setæ springing from the apex.

CAMPOSPORIUM ANTENNATUM, Hk.

Hyphæ septate, flexuous, brown; spores 1—2, cylindrical, pale olive brown, 7—13 septate, attached to the apical angles of the hyphæ by filiform spiral pedicels; ultimate cells hyaline, the upper one bearing two, sometimes one or three, filiform setæ $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ as long as the spore, 70—94 x 10 μ . On decaying bark of *Eucalyptus globulus*, December.

TROPOSPORIUM, Hk.

Sporodochium flattened, farinaceous. Hyphæ elongated, lax, branching. Spores spiral, attached to the hyphæ by slender, pedicel-like branchlets. Allied to *Fusisporium*, but with very different spores.

TROPOSPORIUM ALBUM, Hk.

Acervuli, white, 1—2 mm., often confluent, thick, branching freely, without septa, containing numerous granules and oil globules which are set free by breaking; spore—a long tube, granular, nucleolate, without septa, 7 μ wide, coiled in a long spiral of 3—7 turns, flattened at the crossings, forming an oblong mass, with crenate borders, 40—45 x 12—22 μ .

On dead stems of *Corylus rostrata*. December.

THECLOSPORA, Hk.

Spores surrounded by a cleft, hyaline border, borne on slender, branching hyphæ, compacted into a globular, woody mass.

THECLOSPORA BIFIDA, Hk.

Heaps scattered, globular, 1—2 mm. in diameter, loosely attached to the surface, white, becoming yellow; hyphæ arising from irregular, yellowish, elongated masses, rough, slender, bearing at intervals granular spores, surrounded by a broad and firm hyaline or yellowish border, marked with concentric striæ, and cleft on opposite sides, the hypha apparently passing through, 24—40 μ .

On rotting leaves of *Eucalyptus globulus*, December.

The place of this fungus in classification is very uncertain, and it is only placed here because of its connection with the next.

CLEISTOSOMA, Hk.

Perithecia orbicular, membranous. Asci borne on branching threads, globose, evanescent. Sporidia hemispherical, echinulate.

CLEISTOSOMA PURPUREUM, Hk.

Perithecia purple black, very delicate, soon dehiscent, developed within the heaps of *Cleistosoma purpureum*, which it stains purple; asci globular, hyaline, 8-spored, 9—12 μ ; sporidia purple, hemispherical, long echinulate around the disk margin, 3—4 μ .

BURRILL, T. J. "New Species of Uredinæ;" in *Botanical Gazette*, Dec. 1884.

The species described are from large collections of Illinois fungi made mostly by Mr. A. B. Seymour for the State Laboratory of Natural History. Mr. Seymour is author of the last three species named in the list; *Uromyces Cænothæræ*, Burrill, I, II, and III, on *Æ. linifolia*; *Uromyces Scirpi*, Burrill, II and III, on *S. fluviatilis*; *Uromyces graminicola*, Burrill, on *Panicum virgatum* and *Elymus Virginicus*, *Puccinia tenuis*, Burrill, I (*Æcidium tenue*, Schw.) and III, on leaves of *Eupatorium ageratoides*; *Puccinia Seymeriæ*, Burrill, III, on *S. macrophylla*; *Melampsora Crotonis* (Cooke), II and III, (*Trichobasis Crotonis*, Cooke) on leaves of *Croton capitatum*, *C. monanthogynus*, and *Crotonopsis line-*

aris; *Æcidium Dicentræ*, Burrill, on *D. Cucullaria*; *Æcidium Onobrychidis*, Burrill, on *Psoralea Onobrychis*; *Æcidium Diodiæ*, Burrill, on *D. teres*; *Æcidium Myosotidis*, Burrill, on *M. verna*; *Æcidium Physalidis*, Burrill, on *P. viscosa*; *Æcidium Crotonopsidis*, Burrill, on *C. linearis*; *Æcidium Trillii*, Burrill, on *T. recurvatum*; *Puccinea Ranunculi*, Seymour, III, on *R. reptans*; *Puccinia Conoclinii*, Seymour, II and III, on leaves of *C. coelestinum*. ("This is *P. Centaureæ*, DC. of Berkley's Notices of North American Fungi, Grev. III., p. 53, as ascertained by examination of the original specimen in Herb. Curtis, but it differs from authentic specimens bearing this name in various exsiccati," l. c. p. 191), and *Æcidium Cephalanthi*, Seymour.

ELLIS, J. B. & HARKNESS, H. W.—"New Californian Fungi," in Bulletin of the California Academy of Sciences, No. 1, Feb. 1884.

The following species are described: *Puccinia congregata*, E. & Hk., hymenium and stylospores unknown, teleutospores on living leaves of *Heuchera micrantha*; *Puccinia digitata*, E. & Hk., teleutospores only known, on living leaves of *Rhamnus crocea*; *Puccinia melanconoides*, E. & Hk., stylospores unknown, hymenium and teleutospores on the upper surface of living leaves of *Dodecatheon Meadia*; *Puccinia nodosa*, E. & Hk., teleutospores only known, on living leaves of *Brodicea capitata*; *Uromyces Brodieæ*, E. & Hk., hymenium (*Æcidium Brodieæ*, E. & Hk.) stylospores uncertain, teleutospores on living leaves of *Brodicea laxa*; *Uromyces Chorizanthis*, E. & Hk., hymenium unknown, stylospores and teleutospores, on stems of *Chorizanthe pungens*; *Uromyces Eriogoni*, E. & Hk., hymenium, stylospores and teleutospores, on stems of *Eriogonum virgatum*; and *Hymenula aciculosa*, E. & Hk., on leaves of *Pinus ponderosa*.

PHILLIPS, WILLIAMS, & HARKNESS, H. W.—"Fungi of California," in Bulletin of the California Academy of Sciences, No. 1, Feb., 1884.

Contains descriptions of eight new species of *Peziza*, two of *Calloria*, one of *Belonidium*, two of *Phillipsiella*, and one each of *Helotium*, *Boudiera*, *Patellaria*, *Midotis*, *Stictis*, *Triblidium*, *Hysterium* and *Ailographum*.

LOWRIGHT, C. B., & HARKNESS, H. W.—"New Species of California Fungi," in Bulletin of the Academy of Sciences, No. 1, Feb. 1884.

Nectria Galii, Pl. & Hk., and *N. umbellulariæ*, Pl. & Hk., are described.

GYMNOSPORIUM HARKNESSIOIDES, Ell. & Hol.

(*Journal of Mycology*, No. 1, p. 6.)

Mr. Holway sends the following additional note:

"I find these spores very abundant on leaves of nearly every plant in the grove where I first discovered it. No immature stage could be found. It often occurred on every leaf of a tall *Lophanthus*, where it would seem impossible for a fungus to discharge its spores. They are much like the spores of some *Sordaria*, but the most careful search failed to find any such origin for it."